

Microevolution in prehistoric andean populations: I. Chronologic craniometric variation

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Mahalanobis D² statistics (with size and shape components) were computed for nine craniometric variables among five prehistoric groups representing steps in the microevolutionary history of a coastal population in Northern Chile. Roughly 80% of craniometric variation was found to be explained by chronologic distance covering a period of roughly 6500 years. Kinship decreases in this population at a relatively constant rate of 8.6×10^{-5} per year. Copyright © 1982 Wiley-Liss, Inc., A Wiley Company